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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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system, which results in the disruption of families.

"Moreover, in the 'homelands' to which many Africans have been compulsorily transferred, there is only 20 per cent of the total cultivable land in the country, very little irrigation, and much soil erosion.

"It has been estimated that two-thirds of Africans living in any industrial complex are living below the 'poverty datum line'."

**Communicable Diseases:** Tuberculosis was still a major public health problem in 1972, according to South Africa's Health Department. In 1970, for example, 54,525 cases of respiratory TB were reported among Africans—almost 70 times more than the 800 reported among whites.

In addition, health officials say, "it would appear doubtful whether the coverage of case-finding in the African population is sufficiently thorough to reflect the true prevalence of the disease". The incidence of other communicable diseases in the African population is equally difficult to determine.

However, the municipality of Cape Town reported in 1972 that the ratio of "whites to non-whites" treated for sexually-transmitted diseases was respectively 1.6 and 22.4 per thousand.

"Such a disproportion can hardly be dissociated from differences in the socio-economic and educational status of the respective groups", the report says, "and also from the rootless situation of the migrant workers living far from their wives and families, and from the social solidarity of their traditional environment".

**Hospitals:** "According to official statistics, there were, in 1968, 21,535 hospital beds for white patients, and 49,743 for non-whites. These figures imply that about 43 per cent of the total number of hospital beds were reserved for the white minority. . . . In other words, the least provision was made for those with the greatest needs."

A later estimate, attributed to South Africa's director of strategic planning, was that in the "white" areas, in 1972, there were some 10 hospital beds per thousand for whites, and 5.57 for "non-whites". In the "homelands", the figure was even lower, 3.48 beds.

#### CALIFORNIA ADOPTS AUTO EMISSION STANDARDS STRICTER THAN THOSE REQUIRED BY EXISTING LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. Brown) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce a decision that the State of California made today concerning auto emission standards in the State of California. Under the Clean Air Act, California has the right to set stricter auto emission standards, and the Air Resources Board exercised this option today in California. They decided to set for 1977 auto emission standards of 0.41 gm/mi for hydrocarbons; 9.0 gm/mi for carbon monoxide; and 1.5 gm/mi for nitrogen oxides. This compares with the decision by the Environmental Protection Agency a short time ago to set the 1977 national auto emission standard at 1.5 gm/mi hydrocarbons; 15.0 gm/mi carbon monoxide; and 2.0 gm/mi nitrogen oxides. The decision by the State of California is not made easily. The Air Resources Board has been giving this subject intensive review, and it has had to carefully consider the related issue of

sulfate emissions from automobiles. Their decision to cut the current emission standards of 0.9 gm/mi HC; 9.0 gm/mi CO; and 2.0 gm/mi NOx to those now required was made because of the need to protect the health of the citizens of California from auto emissions.

I can only say that I find it gratifying that California has decided to act in the public interest, while I am still seriously disappointed that the Federal Environmental Protection Agency has decided not to.

Because the subject of auto emissions and the Clean Air Act in general are a matter of great concern and interest to my colleagues, and because we will all be asked to act on this subject in the near future, I would like to bring an additional related item to my colleagues' attention. The new Governor of California, Edmund G. Brown, Jr., has taken an intensive interest in the issue of the Clean Air Act, and his recommendations to the Congress were transmitted to the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment this morning.

I found the views of Governor Brown very helpful to me to understand what the Clean Air Act needs to make it accomplish its purpose. I highly recommend the testimony that was presented by Mr. William H. Lewis on behalf of Governor Brown to my colleagues.

The testimony follows:

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. LEWIS, SPECIAL ADVISOR ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I am Bill Lewis, representing the administration of Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. of California and the California Air Resources Board. The issue before you—amendment of the Clean Air Act—is of vital concern to the State of California. Governor Brown has repeatedly indicated that cleaning up the quality of the air in Southern California is one of his highest priorities. As you know, the air basins in which Los Angeles and the state's other major metropolitan areas are located are among the nation's most polluted.

We strongly support the purposes and goals embodied in the Clean Air Act. Therefore, except for possible modifications permitting extensions of the 1977 deadline for regions which cannot achieve compliance with the standards by 1977, we recommend that you do not adopt any amendments to the Act which would weaken in any way our nation's commitment to have clear air. In addition, we urge that you do not adopt any amendment which would preclude the use of any available control strategy which could be used to clean up our air.

We believe that the deadline for attaining clean air throughout the country should continue to be 1977. We recognize however that some regions may require additional time to meet the air standards if they are to avoid the serious disruptive economic effects which would result from the transportation control measures necessary to achieve compliance by 1977. Therefore, we recommend that the Act be amended to permit the granting of extensions administratively pursuant to compliance schedules which will assure attainment. The development of a compliance schedule would require the various trade-offs necessary to be made to be addressed and would permit the flexibility necessary to design control strategies which would not have disastrous economic consequences.

It is clear that one of the most cost effective and significant ways to reduce photo-

chemical smog is by decreasing the pollutants emitted by automobiles. Governor Brown and the California Air Resources Board are particularly concerned about the recent decision of EPA Administrator Russell Train to extend the statutory vehicle emission standards for 1977 and to recommend substantially less stringent standards for the years 1977 through 1981 than now are required under the Act. Mr. Train apparently favors this substantial relaxation of the standards because of an unproved possible danger to health which might result from sulfuric acid emissions from automobiles utilizing catalytic converters, even though there exist several feasible control strategies—such as the use of three-way catalytic converters or stratified charge engines or the desulfurization of gasoline—which would minimize the possibility of any adverse effects on public health from sulfuric acid emissions.

The California Air Resources Board has concluded that following the lead of the EPA is not in the best interests of the citizens of California. Accordingly, yesterday the Board established automobile emission standards for 1977 which are more stringent than the current California standards and more stringent than the standards proposed by EPA for any year prior to 1982. These standards are .41 g./mi. for hydrocarbons, 9.0 g./mi. for carbon monoxide and 1.5 g./mi. for oxides of nitrogen. The Board is concerned about the possible health effects of sulfuric acid emissions even though it feels the potential danger has been overstated by EPA. Therefore, the Board plans to establish sulfate standards for 1977 and 1978 at its April meeting which will be designed to eliminate the possibility that sulfuric acid emissions from automobiles will pose a public health problem in California.

The Board is convinced that the technology will be available and in production quickly enough to permit the 1977 and any subsequent standards to be met without unreasonable economic consequences to the automobile manufacturers or to California automobile purchasers. On the other hand, the adverse consequences to the state's effort to clean up its air by relaxing automobile emission standards would be devastating. It must be remembered that the effects of greater emissions of pollutants from automobiles will be felt for the life of the vehicles—generally estimated to be at least 10 years on the average. To relax the standards for 1 year would mean, for example, at least a 10-year postponement in cleaning up the air in Los Angeles. Subjecting the people of Los Angeles to this future is not a satisfactory alternative.

In summary, Governor Brown and the California Air Resources Board urge you to remain vigilant in your efforts to keep the Clean Air Act from being emasculated. We think the Act should allow extensions to be granted administratively to those regions which may need additional time to meet the basic national air standards so long as those regions formulate and implement acceptable compliance schedules. But we urge that no amendments to the Act be adopted which would change the basic national 1977 deadline for attaining clear air or preclude the use of any available control strategy which could be used to clean up our air.

#### THE LATE HOWARD PALMATIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform our colleagues of the sudden death last night in Miami, Fla., of Mr. Howard Palmatier, director of the Cuban refugee program.

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Mr. Palmatier was associated with the program, which was established to aid those Cubans fleeing to this country from Communist Cuba, since 1963. For a brief period, in 1967, he was assigned to South Vietnam, where he worked with refugee operations at the U.S. AID Mission. However, he returned to the Cuban refugee program in 1968 and was named director in 1969.

Howard Palmatier was the Cuban refugee program and through his efforts, hundreds of thousands of Cuban nationals made their way to freedom in the United States and were given a start on a new life.

He not only administered the processing of applications for the freedom flights before they were ended; he supervised the assistance programs that were designed to help these individuals get settled in this country; oversaw relocation programs to other parts of the country; operated health clinics for the refugees, and worked closely with local, south Florida officials in an effort to help ease the strain of the enormous influx of new population into the area.

His task was not always an easy one. The program, of necessity, posed controversial problems and there were rough spots in making it work. But Howard Palmatier tackled the job calmly, forthrightly, and with incredible dedication.

He initiated the concept of presenting an award—the Diploma of Honor Lincoln-Martí—to be granted to those Cuban refugees who had distinguished themselves by their cooperation with the program and their constructive contributions to the American community.

In turn, he, himself, was presented with a special award, "Hall de la Fama", by the Latin American Division of International Research for his efforts and achievements in the relationship between the Cuban community and the United States.

He was a man who truly loved his job and who made his work his life. He took a personal interest in every individual case he handled. He was highly respected by both the American community and by the vast majority of the Cubans with whom he worked.

On another occasion, Dr. Horacio Aguirre, editor of the Miami Spanish-language newspaper, *Diaria las Americas*, presented Mr. Palmatier with a diploma of recognition in the name of the civic and professional institutions in the area and the Cuban Municipalities in Exile. In his remarks, Dr. Aguirre noted that Mr. Palmatier, both "as an official and a man, has been preoccupied in finding in the Cuban refugee program the most generous manner of aiding the human beings who come fleeing the homeland of Martí.

"Tonight," Dr. Aguirre said, "the Cuban people in exile and those who share their sorrows and hurts, are here to render tribute to a worthy representative of the Government of the United States."

I know our colleagues will join me in expressing our deepest sympathy to his widow, Dania Gonzalez Palmatier, their daughter, Dania Margarita, and his two sons, Robert and Jeffrey.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING ACCESS TO NIXON PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, on December 19, 1974, President Ford signed S. 4016 into law as Public Law 93-426. This is the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, concerned with the preservation of and public access to the Presidential materials of Richard M. Nixon—title I.

On March 19, Arthur F. Sampson, Administrator of General Services, will submit to the Congress a report proposing and explaining regulations governing general public access to Mr. Nixon's Presidential tapes and papers. These proposed regulations shall take effect upon expiration of 90 legislative days unless disapproved by resolution of either House of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Sampson has invited all Members of Congress to attend a briefing he will hold on the regulations at 10 a.m. on March 19 in room 3302 of the Dirksen Office Building. Because of the overriding importance of these regulations and the sensitive and complicated nature of the materials involved, I strongly urge that all Members attend or be represented at this session.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

## CAMBODIA: ANOTHER INCREDIBLE DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, once before U.S. involvement in Cambodia seriously strained our governmental system and undermined the confidence of our people in their Government.

From a UPI wire service story yesterday, it appears that this may happen again. The article reads as follows:

WASHINGTON.—The State Department announced today that Cambodia was overcharged \$21.5 million for military weapons and ammunition in fiscal 1974 and now will be repaid in military material totaling that amount.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said a Defense Department audit begun in May, 1974, determined that the Army failed to deliver \$21.5 million in ammunition for Cambodia under the fiscal 1974 military assistance program.

The announcement comes at a time when Congress is resisting President Ford's request for an extra \$222 million in emergency military aid to Cambodia.

He said the finding made last Monday, resulted in a credit to the Cambodian Government the following day.

"The underdelivery resulted from a practice by the Department of the Army of pricing ammunition on the basis of delivery notifica-

tions received some weeks after actual delivery of the ammunition," Funseth said.

"Because the program was carried out during a period of rapidly rising prices, late pricing resulted in overcharges."

Mr. Speaker, this report that the Department of State has discovered an overcharge on previous arms aid to Cambodia and that additional arms can now be sent within congressionally imposed aid limits, borders on the incomprehensible. If such reports are correct, then, before any new shipments are made, Congress should be given a full and complete explanation. To do otherwise, will seriously undermine the confidence of the American people in the executive branch and threaten whatever prospects exist for improved cooperation between the President and the Congress with respect to foreign policy.

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. MILLER of Ohio's remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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## LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATE CONVENTION ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, last night I attended a meeting of the Liberal Party Delegate Convention, held to review a nine-point national program to rescue our economy. There were more than 500 people present at the meeting presided over by the State Liberal Party Chairman Donald S. Harrington. The convention invited Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, our colleague, LESTER WOLFF, and me to speak. The convention adopted a statement which I believe this Congress should consider carefully. It is a progressive program thoughtfully conceived and if implemented would have an enormous positive impact on our country economically. I am setting forth the statement of the Liberal Party as well as my own remarks delivered at the convention:

## STATEMENT BY THE LIBERAL PARTY ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Our country has been plunged into an economic crisis which is becoming more severe with each passing week. The American people are suffering unbearable and unnecessary hardships, brought on by a barrage of runaway prices which have eroded their helpless victims of the Nixon-Ford economic "game plans," which transformed a 4.4% inflation rate in 1971 into a catastrophic 12.2% rate for 1974.

In trying to control inflation, the Ford Administration deliberately created a recess-